

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoiled before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE

is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling fusty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

On and after the 1st April, 1894, the Prices of our WINES AND SPIRITS will be as follows:—

PORT.

(For Invalids and general Use.)

	Per dozen Cases.
B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule	\$14.40
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	16.70
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	20.40

Port after removal should be decanted for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be decanted at the Dispensary before sent out. These wines are too well known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

SHERRY.

	Per dozen Cases.
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	\$10.80
C Marzaniella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	12.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	12.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule	14.40
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	20.40

B, C, and C C are excellent dinner wines or for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are for dinner wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres wines.

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CLARET.

	Per Case	Per Doz.
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	\$6.50	7.50
C St. Julien, Red Capsule	9.00	9.60
D La Rose, Red Capsule	12.00	13.92
St. Julien, Red Capsule	7.50	7.92
Corsac	9.00	10.44
Chateau d'Angely	13.20	14.40
Chateau Haut Blon, Larivet	18.60	19.20
Chateau Mouton d'Amail	21.00	22.20

Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the vine of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

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HOCK.

	Per Case	Per Doz.
Nierstein	\$12.00	—
Radesheimer	21.00	—
Hockheimer	24.00	—

BURGUNDY.

	Per Case	Per Doz.
Chablis, white wine	15.00	—
Mersault, superior white wine	18.00	—
Voulay, very superior red wine	21.00	22.20

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

WHISKY.

	Per dozen Cases.
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	\$10.80
B Watson's Glenochy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	10.80
C Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	12.00
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch M. L. Whiskies, Violet Capsule	14.40
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	15.00
Daniel Crawford's finest Very Old Scotch Whisky	14.40

Intimations.

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the low price of price from trying them all. For a 25-whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenochy are equal to any. Abolour-Glenlivet is a very old Peat Whisky, that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are two well known to need comment.

	Per dozen Cases.
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	\$12.00
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	15.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	18.00

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

AMERICAN—
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capsule, with our Name and Trade Mark \$15.00 |

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

GIN

	Per dozen Cases.
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	\$7.20
B Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	7.00

RUM

	Per dozen Cases.
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	\$15.00
Good Letward Island	—
Good Letward Island	—

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Heeling's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Siegen's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1894.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 2nd April, the wife of Dr. W. JENNINGS MILLER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th March, at Hankow, by the Rev. Griffith John, D.D., JAMES WOLF and HART, of the London Missionary Society, Chungking, to MARY HARRIS, of the London Missionary Society, Hankow.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 31st March, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., JAMES MARSHALL STRAIN, Imperial Arsenal, Tientsin, to MAGGIE STORIE, second daughter of the late Andrew Bell, of Westerhouse, Greenfield House, Wishaw, Scotland.

DEATH.

On the 11th instant, at 2, College Gardens, Hongkong, ALAN BERTRAM, infant son of Frederic D. and Alice M. Goddard.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1894.

ASIATIC PERJURY.

It always horrifies a new-comer to peer into the unfathomable depths of bland, matter-of-fact perjury among Asiatics in law courts. After a few years' knowledge of their ways, a man becomes callous—almost as callous, in some cases, as the Orientals themselves. The Eastern love of lying is proverbial all over the world; but people cannot seriously realise its colossal dimensions until after actual experience on the spot. It is especially incredible to a judicial officer, impressed with all the solemnity of the Christian oath and the law regarding perjury; for in Europe a witness who wants to lie has to be ingenious about it, or at least to take some precaution against unpleasant consequences; but in the Far East, witnesses regularly make declarations which are palpably untrue, on the face of them—and which apparently cannot be intended to deceive, since the inaccuracies are so ridiculously glaring. The judges sometimes refer in a weary, heart-broken manner, to these "local usages;" but it seems impossible to do anything useful, for the whole population of Asia is built on the same general plan, and cannot be transformed by any amount of exemplary treatment in British Colonies. A new magistrate often begins by firing witnesses whose brazen mendacity bulges out too aggressively; but what can possibly be the effect of a hundred such fines among over 1,000,000,000 people? The natives themselves cannot understand why lying should be discouraged; and they never will understand, unless "the Ethiopian change his skin and the leopard his spots." Occasionally there are prosecutions for perjury, but they rarely succeed; they are seldom instituted by the Crown, as the legal officials realise the futility of trying to stop the wind from blowing. When a perjury case is initiated by Asiatics, be they Chinese, Indian, or what not, it certainly does not arise out of the prosecutor's dislike for untruthfulness; it is simply a dodge to gratify spite by means of British law—an eccentricity of law it is no doubt considered. The case was very clearly and truly stated in Singapore recently. Mr. L. Woodward, a young magistrate, who has been on the bench some three years, was called on to give evidence at the Supreme Court in support of a private prosecution for perjury, resulting from a case which he had tried. He objected, on the ground that such prosecutions were not honest attempts to vindicate truth, but proceeded from malicious motives. On appearing before the Chief Justice, Mr. Woodward explained that his objection to testify had only been made as a matter

of form, in order that he might have an opportunity of publicly laying his views before the Court, and in the course of his address he said that—

In his own opinion, private prosecutions for perjury—especially among Tamils—were always undertaken from some ulterior motive—from animosity or private spite. He thought in such cases that magistrates should not give evidence either on one side or the other. He had no objection to give evidence in the present case particularly, but he was speaking generally. There was such a lot of perjury going on in the police court in Singapore that it was perfectly astounding the large amount of false cases brought before a magistrate. The ideas of the people in this country about perjury were quite different to the English notions of bringing false evidence in a police court. There seemed to exist an idea here that to bring a false case was simply a way of paying off an old score. The man who did such a thing was not considered a great offender in the eyes of his own countrymen, though he was a great offender in the eyes of the law. He (Mr. Woodward) supposed that ninety per cent. who gave evidence in the police court never told the whole truth, and he thought fifty or sixty per cent. committed gross perjury. It was only by studying the character, habits, and modes of thought of the people that a magistrate could hope to arrive at a proper conclusion in each case. Private prosecutions for perjury, if they were encouraged, gave rise to endless litigation, which did not, he thought, serve good objects. Of course, in grave cases, prosecution was necessary; but in cases of petty assaults, the men who lost their cases applied for warrants for perjury against their opponents. He did not approve of that system of constant litigation, and the use to which the police court was put in cases of perjury. It seemed to him that it would be better for some portions of the community if there were no police courts at all, as they were used to such a great extent by some portions of the community for bringing cases of perjury and other charges from pure spite.

These remarks, which referred more particularly to Tamils, are quite as true of Chinese. For instance, a Public Works Department officer last year, irritated by a Chinese contractor, gave him a rough push which upset him; and as there were witnesses in abundance, the Chinaman had a good case for assault. But he couldn't help lying; he asserted that the P.W.D. man picked up a brick and heaved it at him, breaking a valuable jade stone bangle; and as proof, the brick was produced in court! The simple-minded heathen had forgotten to introduce his witnesses to the brick and bangle, so that he lost his case, and ought to have been punished for perjury. But he wasn't. In a more recent case, a house was burnt down, and a neighbour swore that he had seen a certain inmate set fire to the place. The accused man was duly charged in the police court, reserved his defence, was committed for trial—and got out on bail. In the Sessions, he produced half the reputable population of Kwangtung to prove that he was miles away up-country at the time of the fire—though he never mentioned that important piece of evidence at the preliminary trial in the police court. A private prosecution followed against the tell-tale neighbour, who fell a victim to a Hongkong special jury and is now in gaol for two years!

TELEGRAMS.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

At a confidential meeting of representatives of the tea trade, held in London, resolutions were adopted protesting against the ten per cent. import duty imposed by the Canadian Government on teas blended in bond in England and transhipped to Canada.

A deputation was appointed to wait upon Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE London Lyrics, we learn from Shanghai, have been playing to good houses in that city.

IN Great Britain it has been reckoned that there are about 200,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers," and that 60,000 of these belong to London.

A NUMBER of disastrous fires occurred in Hangchow city on March 30th. At one of them, which destroyed an oil-paper shop, five lives were lost.

WICKS—Who on earth is that raving lunatic yelling at the top of his lungs next door?

PICKS—That? Why, that's the star comedian of the London Lyrics!

THE entries for the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting have closed, the entrance fees totalling Tls. 3,005 against Tls. 4,055 last year. We learn that a capital meeting is anticipated.

TWO new papers are coming out in the Philippines—the *Hongkoku*, a satirical organ to be published in Iloilo every ten days, and the *Rigolito*, a similar concern in Manila.

THE next meeting of the Hongkong "Old Volume" will be held at the Chambers, Bank Building, on Friday, 13th instant, at 5:30 p.m., when Mr. J. Nisim will read a paper on "Hypnotism." Ladies are invited.

AT Shanghai on the 1st inst. Consul-General Hannon started the first machinery set up for tanning bulk kerosene oil in the Model Settlement. It is stated that, when in full operation, the tanning department will employ some 600 natives of Port Tsin, who have come forward eagerly seeking the new source of employment opened to them by the erection of the oil tanks.

FAIR CUSTOMER—"I may tell you that I'm going to sue for divorce, and I wish to wear something that will prevent my being sketched in court!"

SHOP ASSISTANT—"We have got the very thing, madam. The 'Mrs. Poliphar' veil; just out! You can plainly see out of it, but no one can see through it. We warrant the article artist-proof!"

AN official report by Lt. Simon to the chief of the French Navy at Saigon, dated 27th February and published in the *Progres* of 3rd April, shows that the gunboat *Magenta*, specially built to pass the rapids of the Mekong, has at last managed to reach the upper river; but the voyage seems to have been such a troublesome business that the French dreadnaught of magnificent commerce that might have been built has been abandoned.

THE *Vos Espanola* of April 2nd says that two Russian warships were expected at Manila in a few days.

MONSIEUR GERARD, the New French Minister to China, left Shanghai for Taku, en route to Peking, on the 7th inst.

MISS YOUNG—Which poem of Burns' is your favorite?

OLD SOAK—John Barleycorn always!

H.M.S. *Daphne*, which arrived at Shanghai from Hankow on the 2nd inst., left again on the 3rd in consequence of a telegraphic order to proceed at once to Hongkong.

THE *Diario* (Manila) says that in a village of Batangas province lately a woman gave birth to a male child with eight toes on each foot, and hands as big as his head. Doesn't say whether the object is called "Brownie."

THE *N. C. Daily News* learns that, on the 2nd inst., of the Tls. 400,000 Debentures offered by the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Tls. 267,000 had already been allotted, leaving Tls. 133,000 to be applied for.

WONDERS will never cease. We read in a Kentucky paper—the *Sentinel Democrat*, that Mr. Aslop, of McLean county, Ky., a few weeks ago gave birth to a fine baby girl. Mrs. Aslop is sixty-four years of age and this is the first child born of a wedlock of forty years' duration.

THE *Huyo News* says that the appeal made to the British Court at Shanghai by the families of those lost in the *Chishima-kun* against the P. & O. Co., has been received. Mr. Wallford will represent the P. & O. Co., and with Mr. Lowther, who appears for the P. & O. Co., will proceed to Shanghai about the end of the month.

DR. GRUNENWALD, of the Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, lost a valuable Newfoundland dog the other day, which on investigation by the police was found to have been stolen and "chow-chowed" by a well-to-do Chinese, who lived in the vicinity. A fortnight's cage was the medicine administered to the bow-wow gourmet and dog-stealer by the magistrate at the Mixed Court.

THE Klokang correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date March 30th:—I regret to say we are about to lose our genial Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. T. Lay, who has been appointed to Chinkiang. His successor, Mr. N. Morehouse, arrived yesterday and takes office to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Lay carry with them the good wishes of both the Foreign and Chinese communities.

A FIRE broke out during a performance in the newly erected Zimliff Theatre at Manila on the 31st ult. A kerosene lamp, one of the O.P. footlights, exploded and ignited the scenery and in a few minutes the whole of the wings and flies were in a blaze. By a miracle the conflagration was checked before it got any further. There was a fair audience in the house at the time, and the *Vos* says the people maintained "great serenity," and the play proceeded.

THE *Shanghai Mercury's* Klokang correspondent writes as follows on the 4th inst.:—Preparations have already commenced for the coming tea season, and numbers of coolies are employed by the native dealers carrying large quantities of goods to the districts for the purchase of the leaf. The U.S.S. *Monoway* arrived last night and many were glad to get a glimpse of the old flag and one of Uncle Sam's fighting ships again. She will leave for Hankow on the 6th inst.

ON the 10th March, says the *Vos Espanola*, the Governor of the Philippine province of Jolo (Sooloo) was notified by the Sultan that three natives had set out from the district of Malubog under an oath, taken solemnly before the priests, to kill every Christian they could find. The garrison turned out, and the three Mohammedan fanatics were killed as soon as they commenced their attack on the hated Christians. The three bodies were buried, but the heads were exhibited on poles in the town of Jolo (the very thing to incite the whole native population of the island to a rising).

AN Imperial edict dated April 4th and is to the effect that the Throne has sanctioned the plan of Hui Chai-wen, Director-General of the Yellow River, to establish a River Conservancy Bureau at Lukouchiao, near Peking, under the Presidency of Chow Fu, Provincial Judge of Chihli, with special reference to the Yungting river, and the Grand Canal which connects with it. The annual sum of Tls. 60,000 is ordered to be paid for river works, commencing from 1895, by the Board of Revenue at Lukouchiao. One hundred and twenty stations will be built about the Yungting river for the observance of the safety of the banks.

THE insurance against the Chinese Government which has given so much trouble for months past at Cheochow, Kwangtung province, on the coast of Kiangsi and Fokien, is stated by dispatches from Canton to have been crushed out, and everything is now quiet. Preliminary talks are being held between the Government and the return to headquarters at Canton. It is, however, shrewdly surmised, as no prisoners of note have been captured, that the insurgents simply retreated to the hills when the large Imperial force arrived, where they could defy all attacks, and that as soon as the troops are withdrawn they will again start active operations.

THE Italian Opera Company now performing in Manila is being lionized to a tremendous extent. There are regular lists of presents published daily in the papers, in this strain:—Among the numerous presents received last night by the popular Signorina Celesia Molinari were the following:—

A white Manila silk *patillon*, from the Chamber of Commerce.

A three-light mirror, jewelled, from "Anon."

A plush "almosno," from "Bambino."

A "snake-belt" and feather fan, from D. de A. Atyade.

Two large silk cushions, from the Cavalieri slaters.

Wreaths, bouquets, flowers, etc., etc.

A GREAT fire occurred in Shanghai on the 3rd inst., destroying over 500 houses, in the Tung-shoo-suburb, between the city wall and the river. A strong gale was blowing, and anybody who has seen a Chinese city knows that with a healthy wind and a single business-like spark, all the fire brigades on earth can do nothing. The river and the fire engines saved the French concession, towards which the flames moved. According to Shanghai native papers, between two and three thousand houses were destroyed, including two hundred and fifty shops and a large fireworks factory, in addition to a number of Ningpo fishing boats which were moored alongside the wharf. The lowest estimate puts the damage at over a million taels.

THE Ordinance Store Department \$40 forgery case was finished at the Police Court this morning, when the presiding magistrate, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, sentenced the accused, José Sanchez del Aguilar—who pleaded guilty, advanced as extenuating circumstances that he was only a boy and it was a first offence, and begged to be summarily dealt with—to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE Dutch Court of Appeals lately gave an important decision. A young woman of Utrecht, having a kiss stolen from her on the street, appealed to the Burgomaster, who awarded her forty-eight cents damages. The young man appealed to a higher court and the decision has just been rendered by the Dutch Court of Appeal that "for a strange man to kiss a maid on the street is not actionable, a kiss being of the nature of a warm mark of sympathy." A woman's proprietary right to her own lips is thus qualified by her attractiveness. The Dutch Court gives legal sanction to the old paradox, "stealing no theft."

THE stolen kiss has been frequently celebrated in song and story, but never until now has it had such a legal status.

THE *Eco de Panay* (Iloilo) gives an account of a "heroic deed" attributed to two *gendarmes* of the post of Lambunao, who tackled a gang of fifty desperadoes between the villages of Mandurao and Maricao on the 28th and 29th March. The two heroes were accompanied by two court guards. The robbers surprised them and one of the assailants struck a guard with a spear which went clean through his helmet. This so infuriated the four champions that they vigorously tackled the whole fifty and put them to flight. The gallant quartette then came into Lambunao, with numerous trophies of their victory—a fine cutlass, several spears and darts with beautiful native ornamentation, and one corpse with six bullets in his body. Query—where were the other forty-nine desperadoes all the time?

UNDER date April and the Nanking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes as follows:—It is reported here on good authority that our Viceroy, Liu Kun-yi, is quite ill, and that his illness is the result of a telegraphic despatch from Peking. It is well known that the Viceroy has interested himself very properly to prevent the newly appointed Taotai for Shanghai taking the seals of office. He has represented very truthfully the inexperience of Mr. Lu and his consequent unfitness for the post. But Mr. Lu Peh-yang is a relative or *protégé* of the Prime Minister, and the latter, it is said, has preferred charges against the Nanking Governor-General, accusing him of improper motives in connection with his action touching the Shanghai Taotai, and further complaining that he is addicted to opium smoking, and that he keeps a great number of concubines. As these last two charges cannot be denied, his Excellency seems to be much vexed in spirit. It will be interesting to note the result of a diplomatic duel between two such wary and experienced politicians.

AT the Police Court this morning, Mr. Wodehouse presiding, Capt. P. Corneisen, of the German steamer *Pemfio*, was charged with a practice that has of late become a notorious scandal, namely, of unlawfully bringing into the colony, from Meiji, Miss Matsushima Yuki and four other Japanese beauties of easy virtue. The defence was that the girls had surreptitiously obtained passages on board, and were not discovered until after the steamer was two days out from Meiji. Inspector Corcoran deposed that he took charge of the girls when the *Pemfio* arrived in Hongkong, but he didn't say whether or not the Police had been advised by telegram that they had left Meiji by that vessel. The magistrate apparently believed the yarn told by the German skipper—probably because all Germans can easily give George Washington ten pounds and a beating in the Truthful Stakes—and acquitted the martyr who actually didn't know the fair "japs" who on board his ship took no trouble to find out. Some twaddle was said about leaving the German captain to deal with what if it was anything at all, was an outrage on British law, affecting a British colony; but that, of course, means nothing. Had Mr. Hastings been on the bench and the accused been captain of a British steamer, \$50 or three months' hard labour would inevitably have been the result. A funny conundrum is Police Court justice in Hongkong!

THE Ceylon papers give currency to a report that Mr. J. A. Swettenham, Auditor of that colony, has been appointed to succeed Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien as Colonial Secretary of Hongkong. Circumstantial stories of this kind undoubtedly look like business; but officially, of course, nothing is known of any such change. The *Strills* papers state that Mr. O'Brien's brother, who is Postmaster in Singapore, "has not heard anything about it but believes it is likely enough." Mr. O'Brien himself has been positively informed that, as a matter of official etiquette, he is unable to say whether the rumour is true or not, and that he would have to maintain the same reserve however unfounded the report might be—in fact, he is "not at liberty" to inquire into the matter. We happen to know, however, that his health is so completely broken down that he has been imperatively ordered home, and will in all probability go away from Hongkong next week, or within a month at the very latest, leaving Major Barker to administer the Government until Sir William Robinson's return. It is hardly likely that Mr. O'Brien will come back; and, while we cannot but express sympathy for a sick man, we must say he is not wanted here—he is a good fellow and an able man, but he is far too full of himself. As to whether he will go to Fiji, or Timbuctoo, or any particular spot on earth, it is impossible to say; but the rumour that he will replace Sir John Thurston in the first named remote Isles has not yet been contradicted. He is not past the prime of life by a long way yet, and it would be a pity if his falling health compelled his retirement from the service. In reference to his possible successor in Hongkong, the *Times of Ceylon* says:—Mr. Swettenham is an able and conscientious public servant, and if he would cultivate a little more sympathy for public purposes, he would make an able administrator. He is saturated with the prejudices of red tape and he would be more popular if he were not so shy—a falling it is to be hoped he will soon get over. It will be gathered that he is a valuable official, and what the Colonial Secretary's office—as at present constituted—will do without him we do not like to think. The following are Mr. Swettenham's services:—Swettenham, J. A., C.M.G. (1892)—Educated at Clare College, Cambridge; scholar, 1867; writer Ceylon service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Hantuan, Feb., 1870; acting assistant Commissioner, Hantuan, 1870; continuing to act at Hantuan; acting assistant Commissioner, Gallie, June, 1873; acting collector of customs, Jaffna, Oct. 1872; continuing to act at Gallie; acting district judge, Matara, April, 1873; second Assistant Colonial Secretary, 1876; and clerk of the Legislative Council, Receiver General, Cyprus, 1883; Auditor-General, Ceylon, 1893.

THE Chinese paper *Sin-pao* says that on March 28th, the same day that the Korean assassin Kim's fellow conspirator, Cho Chong-Hsiao, at Tokyo, by a Korean agent, Chih. Po had opened a Korean school in Japanese in the capital, and was asked by who tried to stab him to death with a knife, failed to accomplish his object.

THE Sanitary Board will meet on Thursday, April 12th, at 4:15 p.m. Agenda:—1. Mortality returns for week ending the 31st March and 7th April, 1894. 2. Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's further reports concerning cases of cattle disease. 3. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's proposal concerning the watchmen at the slaughterhouse. 4. Applications for licences and renewal of licences to keep cattle and swine. 5. Report by the Government Analyst upon the results of the analysis of water from Tytam and Pokfulam. 6. Application for permission to erect water-closets upon Island Lot No. 59.

UNDER date March 19th, a correspondent writes from Chinkiang to the *N. C. Daily News*:—Of the numerous lawsuits between Roman Catholic missions and the native authorities in progress all over the empire of China, one lately instituted in Chouhsien, a district about six li to the southeast of the city of Chinkiang, promises grave consequences. A great battle is said to have taken place between some Catholic Christians and their non-Christian neighbours. Thousands are reported to have been engaged and three Christians were killed at the time of conflict, two others having since died of their wounds, while many more were seriously injured. Two families of the gentry—Tsung and Meng—were involved in the trouble, consequently all the gentry of the *tsien* are assembled in the district city using their immense influence to defeat the Roman Catholics in the lawsuit now pending. The Chouhsien magistrate is in a difficult situation, and current rumour has him on the verge of suicide.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

April 11th.

three "boys" on duty that night in the lower bar.

Cross-examined—The cash-boy was usually stationed in the hall, at the foot of the main staircase, where the call-whistles were situated. The only reason witness could suggest for the police not arresting the cash-boy was the fact of Mr. Gilchrist and the P. & O. man being positive about the second defendant having committed the assault. The junior defendant had been eight years in the employ of the Hotel Company and bore a good character; the elder "boy" was inclined to be in great a hurry in asking for payment for drinks. It was likely that he would try to prevent a customer from leaving the bar if he had not paid for his drinks.

Shin Kam, office boy in the Hongkong Hotel, said he called Mr. Tucker from the dining room at about 8 o'clock, owing to Chan Kai Ying, the cashier, ordering him to do so, as there was a fight going on in the lower bar. Chan had a piece of wood in his hand at the time.

A. P. Sequeira, clerk of the Hongkong Hotel, said he was in the main hall of the Hotel at 8 p.m. on the 1st instant. At that hour, hearing a commotion outside the Pedder's Street entrance, he went to door and there met a European, who said—Where has that "boy" gone? Witness turned back and, looking up and down the corridor, saw no one. Then he went down the corridor and entered the lower bar by the Praya door, where he saw two Europeans, one of them the man who had already spoken to him. At that time there were several "boys" behind the counter, but he did not know exactly how many. The two defendants were there; also the cash-boy. He saw a European lying on the floor, on his back, near the fire-place, with his head about 12 inches from the edge of the fender. The police were sent for and then he went back to the office.

Cross-examined—He did not notice who was behind the bar counter before Mr. Tucker entered, nor did he see any "boy" enter the bar through the private entrance. When asked by the European "where has that 'boy' gone?" witness answered—"Which 'boy'?" He then turned round and looked out for a "boy," but did not see a soul—not even the office "boy." He remembered seeing the first defendant in custody on the 1st instant at about 8.30 p.m.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday forenoon.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN SHANTUNG.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes from Chin-fu on March 19th:

The tide of lawlessness which has agitated Central China seems to be having a counterpart in this region. There is no evidence, however, that it has its root in social villainy as makes the air of Hupeh so blue. On the contrary, Chang Shiang-tai, the incumbent of the Chin-fu Taoistship, has for some years past shown himself to be a fair and just official.

Word has lately come to this place that four, some reports say five, Chinamen in Chow-hien have been killed in row, the origin of which was their conversion to Christianity. The principal figure among these murdered men was a descendant of Mencius, and a man of wealth and some standing, who in the eyes of his neighbours and clansmen had disgraced beyond endurance the name of one of China's great worthies by adopting the religion of the "foreign devil." Last year he became a Catholic convert. The energetic German Catholic Bishop Anser, who recently received a decoration from the German Emperor, is at the head of the work in Yenchow prefecture, in which Chow-hien is situated. The Taoist's deputy, a Mr. Chin, is already on his way to the scene of the disturbance.

Case No. 2 recently happened in the field occupied by the English Baptists who live in Chou-ping, fifty miles east of this place, and who carry on work in a number of districts. In one of these, viz. Chih-ch'wan, eight or nine of their adherents were beaten, two of them so severely that their lives were endangered. Chih-ch'wan is known to the outside world somewhat because of its mineral resources. It was the site determined upon for the opening of coal mines under Foreign supervision. This enterprise, however, has not yet materialized.

A third case is the expulsion of the Roman Catholics from the prefecture city of Tai-nan. Tai-nan is at the base of the famous Tai-shan. It has for some years past been peacefully occupied by missionaries of the Church of England. The American Methodists also have property in the city although no foreigners of the mission are resident there. Last year the Catholics of the Franciscan order in Chianan bought property, but before gaining secure possession they were evicted, and the Foreign priest managing, or shall we say mismanaging, the affair, was publicly beaten and a promise extorted from him to attempt no further purchase of property in the place.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S CHARITY HOSPITAL AT TIENTSIN.

This hospital is situated on the west side of the Taku Road, at the back of the Foreign Settlement. It is called the *Pai Yang Shih Chai*, in contradistinction to the London Mission Hospital, which was formerly called the "Vicerey's Hospital."

This hospital has three wards, each with sixty beds, a large operating theatre, a large lecture room, two spacious drug rooms, two waiting rooms for out-patients and a library consisting of over two hundred volumes of treatises on medicine and surgery. The wards are furnished with iron-framed beds; the boards can be taken out for washing occasionally in order to keep away vermin. The private wards for the better class of in-patients, have both brick *kongis* and Lawson Tait's wire-meshes spring beds. The wards are carefully white-washed once in two months and well ventilated. The dispensary is well supplied with the best drugs of the latest invention.

The entrance is in the usual style of Chinese public buildings, being guarded by two monster figures at the front doors; over the doors there are many tablets dedicated to the doctors, extolling their skill and showing the patients' gratitude. There are two court-yards which are planted with trees and clearly kept. They afford a spacious ground for the convalescent patients to take their out-door exercise in fine weather.

The hospital is under the able Superintendence of Dr. Andrew Irwin, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., and the

careful management of Dr. Lin Luen Fai, with the assistance of Dr. Mai Sen, students of the late Dr. Kenneth Mackenzie, who sowed the seed of the present flourishing establishment twelve years ago. There are four well trained dispensers. The daily attendance of out-patients is on an average about sixty. The patients come from all parts of the country and are of all classes. The rich and poor receive the same treatment, which is not a general rule among the Chinese institutions. The hours for out-patients are from ten to one every day, Sundays included. From Spring to Autumn the wards are generally full.

A vaccination dispensary opens every other day from 2 to 4 in the afternoon during March and April. The people are quickly learning the value of vaccinating their children; formerly nobody could be persuaded to try. The inoculation from child to child of small-pox scars, practised from time immemorial among the Chinese, is rapidly becoming obsolete. It is as dangerous as small-pox itself.

This hospital is solely under the patronage and support of Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, the Grand Secretary of State, etc., who is a thorough convert to Foreign medicine. He is the only high official in China who promotes the propagation of Western medicine. It must be admitted that there are many high officials who take the advice of Foreign doctors because he has done so, simply for the purpose of showing regard for him and his appreciation of the Western art of healing, though they prefer the old methods.

The Viceroy takes as much interest in this hospital as in any of the other Government institutions which have been established through his instrumentality. There are no other institutions about which he makes daily inquiries more anxiously. Its progress and welfare are reported to him regularly by one of the medical officers who apply electricity to him every day. This large hospital will be a lasting and magnificent monument to him, showing forth his charity and magnanimous heart to millions of his suffering fellow countrymen. We can but hope that this noble institution may be the means of bringing other viceroys to follow his Excellency's practical expression of his sympathy with suffering humanity, so that similar hospitals may be established throughout the whole Empire.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

NOTES FROM SHANGHAI AND THE NORTH.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1894.

Some 350 houses were burned down at Yangyang in a fire that broke out on the 31st ultimo. A good deal of valuable property is reported to have been destroyed.

The Superintendent of Customs, acting on direct orders from Peking, has definitely refused to grant a permit to land the oil filter-press imported by Major Bros., Ltd., for their soap manufactory.

The Emperor has presented to the King of Korea, through the ambassador carrying the annual tribute from Seoul, a richly caparisoned pony, some gold and silver filigree cups, and a quantity of silk and satin brocades.

Yesterday morning a coolie was discovered in the coal bunkers of the *Kohlin*, having apparently fallen among the coals some six or seven days previously. He was naturally in a very exhausted condition when brought on deck.

An Imperial edict dated the 4th instant, telegraphed to this port, announces that the Throne has conferred the unusual distinction of the three-eyed peacock feather upon Prince Ahmed, the Mohammedan Prince of Hami, in Chinese Turkestan.

A letter from Tientsin states that the people there are grumbling at the high price demanded for kerosene oil, and suggests that some enterprising merchant of Shanghai should send up 50,000 cases which, if sold at moderate prices, would be absorbed in a week's time.

According to despatches from Taipeh, the capital of Formosa, the authorities have decided to construct a ship-building yard connected with the arsenal outside the city. The first attempt will be with two small-sized steam boats, intended to be used as *torpedo* cruisers between Formosa and the Pescadores.

The late burnt-out steamer *Shanghai* is being fitted up as a receiving bulk. The natives profess to believe that the vessel is full of the disembodied spirits of those who perished when the steamer was burnt, and that these carry on high jinks, music and sounds of revelry being nightly heard proceeding from the hold.

The Prince of Ching, commanding the Peking Field Force, which consists of some 22,000 men of all arms, has, according to a native correspondent, recently issued an order requiring all such members of the Corps as have attained or are over sixty years of age to retire from the service, their places to be taken by their sons or nephews, while they themselves will be pensioned off on returning to their respective Banners.

Our native correspondent at Peking states that there have been collected nearly eighteen million taels for the Dowager-Empress's Birthday celebrations, and, so far, this sum has been sufficient to pay for only a little over one-half of the estimated expenses. The amount desired is at the very least twenty-six million taels.

Whereas, if the contributions should amount to thirty millions the Birthday Committee declare that they will be able to make the *fête* grander than those of any former reign.

As might be expected, such a paying concern as the Kaiping Colliery, at Tongshan, Chihli, has not been exempt from the chance of offering a "voluntary contribution" in aid of the Imperial birthday celebration fund. A memorial signed by the four expectant Taotais in charge of the mines, with a "voluntary contribution" of 713,300,000 taels, has been accepted by the Throne, and the donors thereof, viz. the Board and the shareholders, have accordingly been praised by the Birthday Committee and the Viceroy Li for the "substantial evidence of their loyalty."—*N. C. Daily News*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chemulpo, March 17th 1894.

The Japanese celebrated the silver wedding of their Emperor and Empress at this port on the 9th instant, and invited all the Foreign residents here to their amusements. The houses were decorated with flags, banners and coloured lanterns, but the prettiest point of the whole affair was the hill adjoining the Japanese burial ground, just outside the Foreign settlement, where stands the temple dedicated to Shinto philosophy. The tea houses and other dwellings were gaily decorated with coloured lanterns and flags, whilst a number of small booths studded the hill, which had been erected for the purpose, containing both edibles and drinkables, and in others, theatricals and wrestling were carried on. In fact one and all clotted together to make it a general holiday, and they succeeded extremely well. The weather was fine and pleasant. There were also triumphal arches in several places, and processions representing old Japan were seen winding their way along the hill, all seeming bent on frolic and fun. The following day was also kept up as a holiday, and I think the sights were far better than the day before. They remained one of the carnivals of

Spain and Italy. I concluded that the Japanese here knew how to enjoy themselves. There was no distinction shown, but one and all gave themselves up to real enjoyment.

The political atmosphere looks somewhat clearer to those who know nothing of the inside track. The conspiracy that I wrote about in my last is far wider spread than is generally thought. A few days ago it was found out that the secretary of the Dai-in Kun was implicated in the plot, but they were unable to arrest him at once as he would not leave the palace. However, he went to visit the house of one of his concubines, and then was soon made a prisoner. It can be easily imagined what will befall him. I am afraid his time on earth will be very short.

Trade is commencing to brighten up now that the prohibition of exporting rice is cancelled, but there is still very little doing.

Mr. Tong Shao Yi, the chief secretary of the Chinese Legation at Seoul, and now Consul-General, arrived back by the *Genkai Maru*. He has been taking a holiday in the South of China.

Mr. Frandin, French Commissaire at Seoul, left by the *Hijo Maru* on six months' leave of absence. Mr. Frandin was also left by the steamer on his way home after a ten years' stay here.

The weather is fine and pleasant and, with the exception of a day's rain, it has been all that we could desire. We are getting an early spring.

You made a slight error in translating my last letter in your issue of the 9th inst. Taguk-doo did not inform a Foreign resident at Chemulpo, but his employee at Seoul; neither was the powder stolen to be *all* used to blow up the palace, but some was kept for other purposes.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April, 2nd.

This year the officials shut the South Gate very early on the day of the feast, and in the night a crowd of roughs stoned the foreign property just outside the walls; not content with this they proceeded to tear down some of the wall. No really serious trouble occurred and order now reigns supreme.

One question which confronts missionaries when they enter a new place is whether to inform the officials of their arrival or not. To those who look upon China as an enlightened and fully within the comity of nations, the right way would be to write a nice little note upon arrival. In this note it might be stated to the official that, according to treaty, the missionary was in the city, and was just renting a house in which to follow his foreign head. The other way is to go ahead regardless of his Excellency, just as the people of the country do. Both means to the desired end have often been tried by the conscientious philanthropist. In Changchow, the large prefectural city between Chinkiang and Soochow, some missionaries were desirous of renting a house, and sent a note to the official. A nice little note was written, the courteous Consul of this port assisting. The result was as follows: A yamen-runner was sent to the missionaries' boat to tell them this: "You may sell books and preach along the streets of this city, but you cannot rent a house here." This interpretation of the treaty was freely made known by the bearer of the official's message.

Whether the authorities at this place were informed or not, the gentlemen of the Norwegian mission succeeded some months ago in renting and repairing a house at Ning, a market town in the Yangtze prefecture. As ten o'clock a.m. on the 26th of March a gang was suddenly beaten and a gang of ruffians appeared, they carried knives and were seeking the lives of the foreigners. Failing to find a victim they demolished the premises and stole everything they could lay their hands on. Only one of the missionaries was present at the time and he succeeded in escaping in the dark to Chinkiang. He lost almost everything.

The drought of last winter has seriously affected the coming wheat crop. To-day the thermometer is 82 in the shade.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

March 21st.

Eyes in Chu Chungking people come and go. Not only missionaries, of whom large parties, Canadian and American, arrived but lately for farther West, but on the 27th of February appeared two *huasars*, and at the stern of the blindmost floated proudly the flag of France.

The occupants of this boat were M. Haas, the new Consul, together with his wife and daughter, and M. Launay, specially delegated as interpreter to accompany the mission. The long expected French merchants have not yet arrived. But in the other were M. and Madame Berger, charged with a mission from Government. M. Berger was a champion bicyclist in 1893, doing his 32 *kilometres* in the hour, not along a clutter track, but on a road. On our rights of stairs he, however, was only able to distinguish himself as a photographer, besides delighting the Chinese by the way in which he brought down birds to add to his collection.

These latter his wife prepares, besides walking over the mountains like an athlete. With such accomplishments we may augur a very happy return journey through Siberia, which M. Berger looks forward to accomplishing on his beloved bicycle.

Before they left us to return to your festive scenes of ghost dance and snow-mountain, Dr. Morrison, who first made his name by walking across Australia in his 21st year, 2,400 miles in 133 days. Since then some people remember him as the man who showed up the abuses of the K-naka traffic under the old system; some as the man who cured the Shirref in Morocco, by removing an abscess from the Holy Man's body; some as the man who was wounded right to death by savages in New Guinea; some as the man who made the marvellous cure in Edinburgh, when those savage savages were removed from various of the inner recesses of his body. But in China he will probably be remembered as the man who went to the different steamer offices, to ask the price of fares, and having heard went home and digested them: then bought himself a coiled suit complete for \$3.50, and without a word of the language travelled backwards and forwards and to and fro among Chinese, to the horror of compradors and confusion of steamer officers; then pawned his clothes for the magnificent sum of \$1 and did not return to redeem them, but, buying again a fresh outfit as required, is now on his way to Bhamo. The banks in Australia were collapsing just as the hardworked head surgeon of the Ballarat Hospital felt himself entitled to a holiday, and the choice then lay between renouncing it, or studying economy. Unfortunately steamer companies render this impossible for Europeans, travelling as such, in China. The result is that most people vegetate on where they happen to find themselves, whilst missionaries, and determined travellers like Dr. Morrison, procure Chinese suits for their journey, the former, if not habitually wearing them, borrowing them from others of their confidants who do, just for their steamer trips.

With us here winter has been lingering in the lap of spring, and whilst deploring our long continuance of grim grey weather, we have

much piled up down river where probably it has been really cold. The thermometer is now in the sixties; our plum trees have done flowering, and the orchids are coming on victoriously; trellises and magnolias, like big bouquets, and camellias, are only slowly waking. Probably nowhere could camellias be seen in greater luxuriance than here, where there are endless varieties, and a blossom of a peach-camellia, loose petalled and very double, on being measured the other day revealed a circumference of 1 1/2 in. Great branches of jodas tree and pink peach blossom adorn our rooms, together with a bright yellow flower, that grows in great profusion, and which used to be called New Zealand flax. From all this you can fancy how house-like our atmosphere feels just now.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THEY SPORT WITH HUMAN LIFE.

THE give you the plain facts in the case, and you shall help me to judge whether there was a mistake made or not.

It seems that some time in 1889—in the winter, no doubt—Mr. Strong, of Leicester, was taken down with influenza, often called the grip; and truly a strong grip it has when it once takes a hold. Well, I am glad to say he was able to fight out the battle and get the best of it. But he was anything but strong to bring off the influenza hadn't really beaten Mr. Strong, but it left him in very bad condition. And here is where you and I properly pick up the thread of the story.

His meals didn't tempt him; the most savoury of dishes had no charms for our friend. He had lost his money. He forced down something of course, but it gave him such a pain in the chest that he wished he hadn't swallowed a mouthful. Then, naturally, he got so weak and nervous he couldn't sleep at nights. This, as everybody knows, is the straight road to the graveyard, through the madhouse. Lots of people are making that trip all the time. We must not get the best of sleep. If we don't we are doing for. Neuritic pains, made matters worse for Mr. Strong. He saw a doctor, and what did the doctor do? This is what the patient says on that point: "This doctor gave me all kinds of strengthening medicines, but none of them did me any good, and I continued to suffer for month after month."

Just what we might have expected. Mr. Strong further said: "In October, 1890, my friend, Dr. James Webster, of 28, New Walk, Leicester, advised me to try a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I followed his advice. The first bottle gave me great relief, and I began to digest my food and to have an appetite; and after I had used three bottles I was quite another man. I was completely cured. All my aches and pains left me, my strength returned, and I have been all right since. What astonished me was that the Syrup cured me so quickly, and I shall never cease thanking Mr. Webster for making it known to me. You are at liberty to publish my case for the benefit of others. Yours truly, (Signed) W. Strong, 41, East Street, Leicester, December 30th, 1891."

Now, was there a mistake in this matter, and if so, what was it? Well, there was a common mistake made. It is an old and seemingly harmless blunder.

"The doctor," says Mr. Strong, "gave me all kinds of strengthening medicines." Open wide your ears and remember what I'm going to tell you now; remember it for the hour of your own helplessness and pain; there is no such thing as strengthening medicine, neither is there such a thing as a cure for the grip. The only cure is the truth, all the high-class doctors know it. As for the others—well, there is the less said about them the better.

Mr. Strong took "strengthening medicines" and what happened to him? Why, he "continued to suffer month after month." Did you ever see a horse made stronger and fatter by spur and lash-whips after leaving off the cage and hay? I think you have not. And that is what "strengthening medicines" do, and all they do. So-called tonics are like making a sick man walk far and fast by kicking him at every other step.

Nothing under the sun but digested food imparts strength; no drug ever does.

There is the perpetual source of all victory of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, the system of disease-purges and laxative nature sweet and free. The stomach then cries, "Feed me," and so power and health come back like the green grass after a shower. Do you see? Mother Seigel proclaims "I destroy disease!" Nature responds, "Only do that, and I can take care of myself!"

The disease is indolent and dyspepsia. Mr. Strong had it and was badly treated. Should you have it, try the Syrup first—not last, for I have told you why.

London, March, 1892.—[Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Wanchow	30.1	41	SSE	1	b	...
Tokyo	30.1
Nagasaki	30.07	50	SE	1	c	f
Shanghai	30.1	50	SE	1
Canton	30.07	50	SE	1
Amoy	30.07	51	SE	1
Swatow	30.07	51	SE	1
Aspin	30.05	51	WNW	1	b	...
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Mails

Mails.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.**

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

<i>Tacoma</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>May 8th.</i>
<i>Siah</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>May 29th.</i>
<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>June 19th.</i>
<i>Tacoma</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>July 17th.</i>

THE Steamship

"TACOMA."

Captain J. R. Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, 18th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bill of Lading issued to Japan Pacific Coast Point, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1894.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE has been RE-OPENED under new and experienced management.
THE STRICTEST ATTENTION paid to the CURSIVE.
A STAFF of thoroughly trained and specially selected servants has been engaged and is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
No. 1, VICTORIA VIEW, KOWLOON.

MRS. SMITH and **Mrs. LEWIS** have taken the above admirably situated

Establishment, where VISITORS will find every
Accommodation at moderate rates.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1894. [422]

PRIVATE BOARD
AND
RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE
GENEALY BUILDINGS.
I2, G **Mrs. GILLANDERS.**
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1891. [9.]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between **HOTEL LIFE** and the **PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE**—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his **GRILLED CHOP** or **STEAK** of any kind of the Day, or to 11 P.M., or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to **SUPPLY MEALS** to **PRIVATE PARTIES**

per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale of
application.

Monthly Board for One Person...\$35.00
Tiffin\$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always
on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast\$4.50
Tiffin\$2.75
Dinner\$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS AND DINNERS served
in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. J. SAKATA (from Japan),
Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
55, Queen's Road Central,
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [458]

SIENTING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. [459]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
 Surgeon Dentist,
 (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
 assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
 (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
 Hongkong, with Tai, N.Y.

is the fat within it—the more
fat the more real benefit from
food; that is why cod-liver oil
is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion
of pure cod-liver oil with Hy-
pophosphites has solved the
problem how-to-take cod-liver oil.
For that reason if no other
the medical fraternity pre-
scribe it for all wasting dis-
eases.

The combination of

Hypophosphites peculiar alone to Scott's Emulsion has added vastly to the oil value—they are a direct tonic to brain and nerve.

Scott & Bowne, 143, London. All Chemists.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China: CHAN A TOOK, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1864.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER, SMITH, No. 6, Radding's BUILDING.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 1960